
A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF CHECKERED BEETLE FROM HONDURAS WITH ADDITIONS TO THE HONDURAN FAUNA (COLEOPTERA: CLERIDAE)

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ABSTRACT. *Barrotillus kropotkini*, a new genus and species of Honduran tilline, is described and illustrated; a key and a comparative table of characters are provided to facilitate discrimination of the new taxon from other members of its tribe in Honduras. New records for clerids in Honduras are presented.

RESUMEN. Se describe e ilustra *Barrotillus kropotkini*, un género y especie nuevos de Tillini hondureña; se proveen una clave y una tabla comparativa de sus características para facilitar la diferenciación de la nueva entidad taxonómica con respecto a los otros miembros de su tribu en Honduras. Se presentan nuevos registros referentes a los clerids en Honduras.

INTRODUCTION

The clerid fauna of Honduras, the second largest Central American country, is almost unknown. Barr's (1975) checklist recorded only two Honduran clerid species: *Cregya quadrisignata* (Spinola 1844) and *Lebasiella bisbinotata* Gorham 1883. Later, Ekis (1976, 1977) published Honduran records of *Perilypus orthopleuridus* (Thomson 1860) and *Colyphus cylindricus* (Gorham 1878) in two papers revising their respective genera. Most recently, two new clerids have been described from Honduras: the enopline *Parapelonides beckeri* Barr (1980:281) and the tilline *Cymatoderella morula* Rifkind (1993:282).

Honduras is topographically varied, comprising a diverse range of tropical, subtropical, and boreal plant communities (Monroe, 1968; Campbell and Lamar, 1989). It should therefore be expected to host a correspondingly varied array of clerid species, like its neighbor Guatemala. As in the case of Belize, discussed elsewhere (Rifkind, 1995), Honduras has suffered from neglect by coleopterists. Distributions for many clerids are given as "Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama" and it is clearly not a lack of suitable habitat that excludes Honduras from this north to south geographical sequence; these gaps in distribution are the result of little or no collecting in the intermediate countries. Selander and Vaurie (1962), compiling the known collecting localities for insect specimens included in the *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, were able to locate only six Honduran locations, as compared

with 128 for Guatemala. They concluded that "on an area basis, the least-collected of the Central American countries is Honduras."

Recent collecting has produced new records for several clerid species in Honduras. The purpose of this paper is to make these records available and to describe a new genus and species also brought to light by that collecting.

In addition to the taxa listed below, I examined Honduran specimens of the genera *Cymatodera* Gray 1832, *Colyphus* Spinola 1841, *Aphelocerus* Kirsch 1870, *Phyllobaenus* Dejean 1837, *Phlogistosternus* Wolcott 1944, *Elliptotoma* Spinola 1844, *Epiphloeus* Spinola 1841, *Ichneea* Castelnau 1836, *Cregya* LeConte 1861, and *Pelonium* Spinola 1844 that were not determinable to species or that represent undescribed species.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

In describing pronotal characteristics, I use the term "neck" to denote the broad area behind the basal constriction. This is done to avoid confusion with the area known as the "pronotal collar," which properly refers to the usually narrow constriction at the pronotal basal margin in clerids.

Specimens discussed below are deposited in the institutional and individual collections abbreviated as follows: EAPZ (Escuela Agrícola Panamericana Zamorano, Tegucigalpa, Honduras); FSCA (Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, FL); LACM (Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, CA); FWSC (Fred W. Skillman Jr., Deland, FL); JNRC (Jacques Rifkind, North Hollywood, CA); WFBC (William F. Barr, Moscow, ID); RFMC (Roy F. Morris, Lakeland, FL); and RHTC (Robert H. Turnbow Jr., Enterprise, AL).

Unless otherwise noted, the following account of Honduran localities for clerids represents new country records for the listed taxa. Numbers in parentheses indicate the

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number of specimens collected at a given location. Data presented in brackets are translated from the Spanish. Suprageneric classification follows Barr (1975).

SYSTEMATICS
Subfamily CLERINAE
Tribe Tillini

A key to the tribe Tillini in Honduras is provided to facilitate the identification of the new genus described below. The Tillini are characterized by having the first tarsomere distinctly visible from above, the fourth tarsomere approximately equal in size to the third, the prothorax not margined laterally, and the anterior coxal cavities separated internally and closed behind.

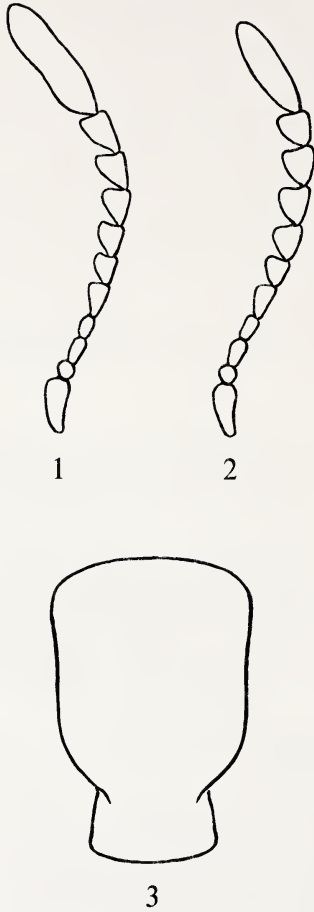
- 1. Antenna with fewer than 11 antennomeres 2
- Antenna with 11 antennomeres 3
- 2(1). Antenna of male with 8 or 10 antennomeres; terminal antennomere elongate, flattened, and spatulate; elytra at most indistinctly fasciate *Monophylla* Spinola 1841
- Antenna of both sexes with 10 antennomeres; terminal antennomere not as above; elytra with eburneous markings *Callotillus* Wolcott 1911
- 3(1). Antennomere 11 of male double bean-like in shape (bifabaceoid); pronotum campanulate; elytra very finely punctate, with raised eburneous markings *Barrotillus* n. gen.
- Not as above 4
- 4(3). Eyes finely granulate; elytra uniformly black or bluish black with surface coarsely punctate; small sized and robust *Cymatoderella* Barr 1962
- Eyes coarsely granulate; color not as above; size, shape, and sculpturing variable *Cymatodera* Gray 1832

Callotillus e. elegans
(Erichson 1847)

(1) Departamento Atlantida, La Ceiba, June 6, 1991, R. D. Cave, coll.

Barrotillus new genus
Figures 1–3

DESCRIPTION. Tillini; small sized; body elongate, subparallel, moderately convex.
Head. Eyes medium sized, rather prominent, moderately finely faceted, shallowly emarginate at antennal insertion; clypeolabral area somewhat narrowed and ventrally produced; labrum transverse; antenna (Figs. 1, 2) rather loosely composed (♂) or somewhat more compact (♀), comprised of 11 antennomeres as follows: 1 elongate, more than 2× as long as 2, expanded at middle; 2 subglobu-



Figures 1–3. *Barrotillus*: 1, Male antenna. 2, Female antenna. 3, Pronotum.

lar; 3–4 subcylindrical, 3 slightly longer than 4; 5–10 broad, serrate, moderately flattened in cross section, 5 a little longer than 6, 7 slightly broader than 6 and 8, 9–10 subequal in length and breadth; 11 (♂) elongate, more than 3× the length of 10, moderately compressed, feebly sinuately margined on one side near middle, more deeply constricted on the other at basal ⅓, giving the antennomere an asymmetrical bifabaceoid (double bean-like) shape, apex slightly tapered and obtusely rounded, or 11 (♀) ovate-elongate, about 3× the length of 10, moderately compressed, sides not constricted, apex narrowly rounded; last maxillary palpomere elongate-conical, apex acute; last labial palpomere expanded, securiform.
Pronotum (Fig. 3). Campanulate, approximately 1.4× as long as wide, moderately convex; sides weakly sinuate and subparallel to basal ⅓, then strongly, obliquely narrowed to basal neck; disk, posteriorly, sloping acutely to basal neck; basal neck elongate, convex behind, where it is divided at middle by a shallow antescutellar impression;

Table 1. Comparison of diagnostic characters of *Barrotillus* with those of similar genera of New World Tillini: *Callotillus* Wolcott 1911, *Cymatoderella* Barr 1962, *Onychotillus* Chapin 1945, and *Bogcia* Barr 1978.

<i>Barrotillus</i> n. gen.	<i>Callotillus</i> Wolcott	<i>Cymatoderella</i> Barr	<i>Onychotillus</i> Chapin	<i>Bogcia</i> Barr
11 antennomeres	10 antennomeres	11 antennomeres	11 antennomeres	11 antennomeres
Antennomere 11 of ♂ bifabaceoid	Antennomere 10 of ♂ ovate-elongate	Antennomere 11 ovate	Antennomere 11 of ♂ ovate-elongate; lateral margins slightly sinuate	Antennomere 11 of ♂ bifabaceoid (in some undescribed species)
Pronotum campanulate; neck deeply constricted and elongate	Pronotum scutiform; neck moderately narrowed and short	Pronotum expanded laterally at middle	Pronotum expanded laterally at middle	Pronotum expanded laterally at middle
Pronotal disk with posterior slope acute to neck	Pronotal disk more or less plane to collar	Pronotal disk with posterior slope shallow and oblique to collar	Pronotal disk more or less plane to collar	Pronotal disk more or less plane to collar
Elytra finely punctate; punctures not arranged in distinct striae	Elytra finely punctate; punctures not arranged in distinct striae	Elytra with deep, coarse punctures arranged in striae	Elytra with deep, coarse punctures arranged in striae	Elytra with deep, coarse punctures arranged in striae
Small sized	Small sized	Small sized	Small sized	Medium to large sized

sides of neck weakly, obliquely expanded to elytral base.

Scutellum. Moderate in size, rounded apically.

Elytra. Elongate (ratio of width to length 18:43), convex posteriorly; disk with subbasal area somewhat swollen on either side of suture but without tubercles, latitudinally depressed at middle, giving the elytra a shallow saddle shape in lateral view; sides subparallel from humeri to apical 1/3 (feebly sinuate at basal 1/3), then broadly, arcuately rounded to separately rounded apices.

Prosternum. With coxal cavities closed behind.

Mesosternum. With anterior margin transverse and costate, bordered behind by another, slightly broader, transverse costa.

Metasternum. Strongly convex posteriorly.

Legs. Femora rather narrow; tibiae feebly expanded apically; tarsomere 4 moderately expanded laterally, approximately equal in size to 3; all tarsal claws bearing on each side a narrow, elongate tooth proximate to the primary claw and a short, triangular basal tooth.

Abdomen. Moderately convex, with 6 visible sternites.

TYPE SPECIES. *Barrotillus kropotkini* new species.

ETYMOLOGY. This interesting genus is named for William F. Barr, Emeritus Professor at the University of Idaho, in recognition of his lifelong contributions to the systematics of New World Cleridae.

DIAGNOSIS. *Barrotillus* is distinguished from other clerid genera on the basis of a unique combination of antennal composition (11 antennomeres), the shape of antennomere 11 in the male, the shape of the pronotum, and the sculpturing of

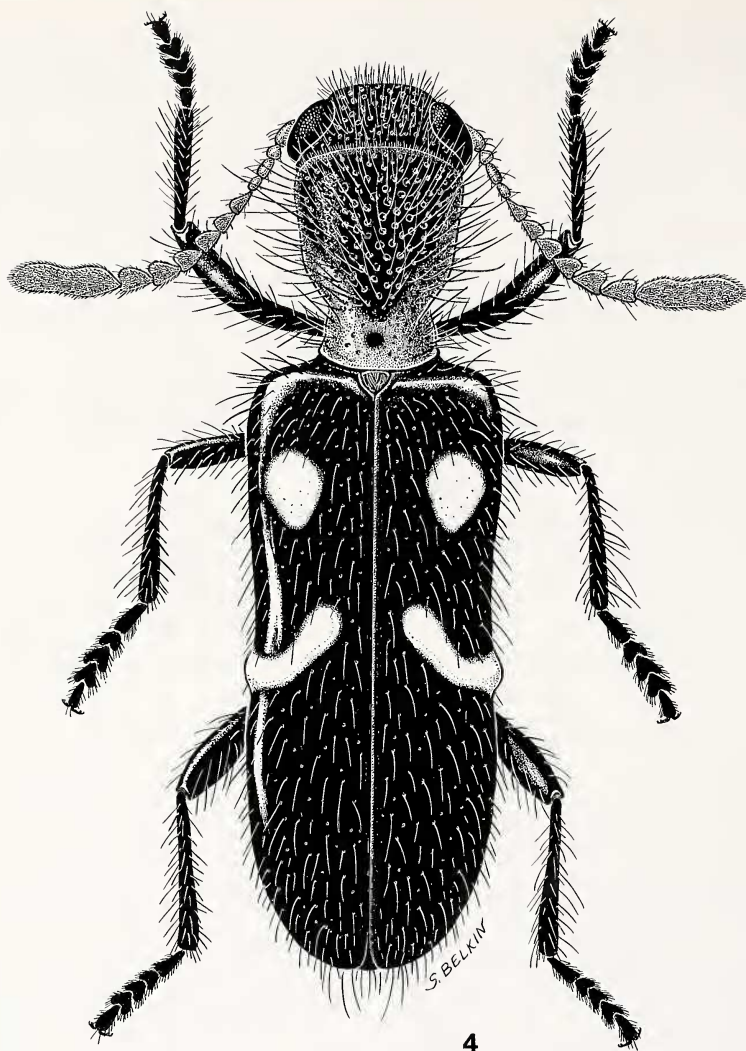
the elytra. The new taxon's small, shining, ant-like form and convex, elongate-necked campanulate pronotum recall *Stenocyclus* Spinola 1844, a genus confined to East Africa, Madagascar, and a few small Indian Ocean islands. Several other Old World tilline genera have the pronotum campanulate, including the Indo-Australian and Afro-Malagasian genus *Cladiscus* Chevrolat 1843, the primarily Malagasian *Pseudopallenis* Kuwert 1893, and the South African *Eburneocladiscus* Pic 1954. This last genus possesses, in addition, a raised eburneous elytral fascia. *Barrotillus* is distinct from these allopatric genera in antennal structure and from both *Cladiscus* and *Eburneocladiscus* (whose species are much larger), at least, in palpal morphology as well.

Table 1 is presented to facilitate the separation of *Barrotillus* from the other New World tilline genera that it most closely resembles. Among these, *Callotillus* Wolcott appears most similar to *Barrotillus*. Possible synapomorphies are: 1) small size; 2) raised eburneous elytral fascia; and 3) finely, non-strially punctate elytral surface. *Barrotillus* is distinct from *Callotillus* in having 11 antennomeres, in the shape of the terminal antennomere, in having the pronotal slope acute, and in the shape of the pronotum. It should be noted here that Mawdsley (*in litt.*) points out the possibility that the phylogenetic affinities of the new genus may lie with some Malagasian tillines rather than with the strictly New World *Callotillus*.

Barrotillus kropotkini new species

Figure 4

DESCRIPTION OF HOLOTYPE MALE. Color. Deep pitchy black except antennomere 1, ocular



4

Figure 4. *Barrotillus kropotkini*. Habitus.

emargination, clypeus, labrum, mandibles, mentum, basal maxillary palpomere, sides of pronotum, dorsum of pronotal neck (with the exception of a black macula on the antescutellar impression), a small oblong marking laterally behind umbones, and most of the pro- and mesosterna brownish red; antennomeres 5–11 dull reddish brown; each elytron with a raised ivory subbasal macula and median fascia, arranged as in Figure 4; median fascia attaining lateral margin.

Head. Measured across eyes, wider than pronotum; surface shining, deeply, coarsely, and subconfluently punctate, sparsely clothed with long, erect dark setae; antennomeres 1–4 shining, sparsely punctate, sparsely setose, antennomeres 5–11 with surface microgranularly roughened, rather densely covered with minute grayish setae interspersed with a few longer setae.

Pronotum. Surface shining, sculpturing as on head, punctations becoming obsolete basally on pronotal slope, pronotal neck smooth above; vestiture moderately sparse, consisting mostly of long, erect, dark and pale, anteriorly directed setae interspersed with fewer shorter, reclinate setae. Scutellum thickly clothed with silvery setae.

Elytra. Surface shining, smooth, finely, sparsely punctate, punctures somewhat coarser basally where they form indistinct striae extending to basal $\frac{1}{3}$; ivory postbasal maculae and midelytral fasciae glabrous and slightly swollen above elytral surface; vestiture sparsely, uniformly arranged, comprised of mostly suberect, dark and pale setae with a slightly denser concentration of longer, erect, dark setae at base.

Legs. Profemora finely, moderately densely punctate, meso- and metafemora shining, more coarsely

but sparsely punctate; tibiae transversely rugulose; all surfaces rather sparsely vested with pale, erect setae of varying lengths, setae more densely arranged on tibiae.

Metasternum. Surface shining, sparsely punctate laterally, transversely rugulose anteriorly, otherwise smooth.

Abdomen. Surface shining, sparsely, shallowly, and indistinctly punctulate, very sparsely covered with short, pale, mostly suberect setae; sternite 6 with hind angles arcuate, apex narrowly, rather deeply notched at middle.

Body length 3.50 mm.

TYPE SERIES. Holotype ♂ (LACM), HONDURAS, (Department) Francisco Morazán, Tegucigalpa, El Rincón, October 5, 1988, R. D. Cave, coll. Paratypes: 2 ♂, same data as holotype; 1 ♀ same data as holotype except October 15, 1993, F. W. Skillman Jr., coll. Paratypes in EAPZ, FSCA, and JNRC.

VARIATION. Aside from the dimorphic antennal characteristics delineated above under the generic description, the female differs from the male by having abdominal sternite 6 with the hind margin complete, rather than notched.

Specimens vary in the extent of brownish red integumental coloration; the female, for example, has the basal ½ of the elytra (except the maculae) and the thoracic sternites uniformly this color. Male specimens on hand range from 3.40–4.0 mm in length. The female paratype is 4.10 mm long.

ETYMOLOGY. This species is named in honor of Prince Peter Alekseyevich Kropotkin (1842–1921), Russian social critic, economist, geographer, theorist of the evolutionary basis of cooperation, revolutionist, and anarchist philosopher.

DISTRIBUTION. The type series was collected at a single locality (El Rincón) in the environs of Tegucigalpa, Honduras, at an elevation of 1650 m. According to Cave (pers. comm.), the habitat here is disturbed second growth forest, dominated by small leguminous trees (*Mimosa* spp.) with small broad-leafed trees and forbs intermixed. This area probably supported a mixed oak forest before it was altered by agriculture. El Rincón is situated in the Honduran interior highlands, a geologically ancient area that has been above sea level since before the Mesozoic (Monroe, 1968). It is possible that *B. kropotkini* is narrowly endemic to one or more of the ranges in the area; further systematic collecting is needed to resolve this question.

HABITS. One example was collected by beating a non-leguminous shrub or small tree (Skillman, pers. comm.). *Barrotillus kropotkini*, with its shiny, elongate facies and pale midelytral fascia, is most probably an ant mimic. The presence of a pale elytral fascia presumably imparts an impression of myrmecoid segmentation to the beetle, thus deterring some visually hunting predators. Although many clerids exhibit this type of coloration, the elevation of the eburneous fascia onto a smooth ridge is less common; among the New World Tillini, for

example, the only other apparent occurrence is in *Callotillus*. This structure also appears in other families, however, as in the cerambycid genus *Euderces* LeConte 1850, which is often collected in association with ants.

Monophylla pallipes
Schaeffer 1908

(3) Departamento Francisco Morazán, Tegucigalpa vic., El Sitio, 3100', May 24, 1993, beating burned *Acacia* in Thorn-Scrub, J. Rifkind, P. Gum, colls.

Cymatodera depauperata grp.
Gorham 1882

(1) Departamento Francisco Morazán, San Antonio de Oriente, Uyuca, July 14, 1993, R. Cordero, coll.

Cymatodera guatemalensis
Schenkling 1900

(1) Departamento Francisco Morazán, 32 km E Tegucigalpa, El Zamorano, June 14, 1986, D. Hidalgo, coll.; (1) Departamento Francisco Morazán, 25.5 km SE Talanga, Finca Archaga, June 3, 1993, beating burn, F. W. Skillman Jr., coll.; (1) Departamento Choluteca, 19.5 km E Choluteca, Villa Guadalupe, June 5, 1993, beating roadside vegetation, F. W. Skillman Jr., coll.

Cymatodera prolixa
(Klug 1842)

(1) Departamento Cortés, Lago de Yojoa, Motel Agua Azul, May 30, 1993, beating tree branches, R. Turnbow, coll.; (1) Departamento Santa Bárbara, 3 km W Horconcitos, May 30, 1995, R. Turnbow, coll.

Cymatodera sallei
Thomson 1860

(1) Departamento Santa Bárbara, Coffee Institute, La Fe, May 30, 1993, beating live vegetation, F. W. Skillman Jr., coll.

Tribe Clerini

Priocera abdominalis
Blanchard 1844

(3) Departamento Francisco Morazán, 23 km S Talanga, Finca Archaga, June 10, 1993, R. D. Cave, coll.; (1) Departamento Francisco Morazán, 25.5 km SE Talanga, Finca Archaga, June 3, 1993, F. W. Skillman Jr., coll.; (1) same data as last except M. C. Thomas, coll.; (1) same data except June 5, 1993.

Priocera salamandra
Schenkling 1906

(3) Departamento Olancho, Parque Nacional La Muralla, May 25–June 1, 1995, R. Turnbow, coll.

Prionocera stictica
Gorham 1882

(1) Departamento El Paraíso, Danlí, El Bordo, May 29, 1988, R. D. Cave, coll.; (6) Departamento Atlantida, Tela, Lancetilla Botanical Gardens, May 28, 1993, M. C. Thomas, coll.

Colyphus cylindricus

New department records. (1) Departamento Francisco Morazán, Parque Nacional La Tigra, June 1, 1993, W. Morjan, coll.; (1) same data as last except M. C. Thomas, coll.; (2) same data except 5800', beating vegetation in cloud forest, F. W. Skillman Jr., coll.

Perilypus distinctus
(Chevrolat 1874)

(1) Departamento Santa Bárbara, Coffee Institute, La Fe, May 30, 1993, M. C. Thomas, coll.

Perilypus frontalis
(Gorham 1886)

(3) Departamento Santa Bárbara, Coffee Institute, La Fe, May 30, 1993, beating live vegetation, F. W. Skillman Jr., coll.; (1) Departamento Santa Bárbara, vic. Zacapa, May 30, 1993, M. C. Thomas, coll.; (2) Departamento Comayagua, SW corner Lago de Yojoa, 1.2 km W Pito Solo, 2000', May 30, 1993, Broadleaf Hardwood Forest, beating shrubs, J. Rifkind, P. Gum, colls.; (1) Departamento Francisco Morazán, Parque Nacional La Tigra, June 1, 1993, F. W. Skillman Jr., coll.; (33) Departamento Olancho, Parque Nacional La Muralla, May 25–27, 1995, R. Turnbow, coll.

Enoclerus (Coniferoclerus) arachnodes
(Klug 1842)

(1) Departamento Francisco Morazán, 32 km E Tegucigalpa, El Zamorano, M. Intriaso, coll.

Enoclerus (E.) ablusus
Barr 1978

(1) Departamento Lempira, Belén, October 6, 1993, F. W. Skillman Jr., coll.; (6) Departamento Santa Bárbara, vic. Lago de Yojoa, 10 km NW Pito Solo, 2000', May 26, 1993, Pine-Oak Forest, beating dead pine, J. Rifkind, P. Gum, colls.

Enoclerus (E.) beatus
(Gorham 1882)

(3) Departamento Francisco Morazán, 1 km W Hattilla, May 29, 1995, R. Turnbow, coll.; (1) Departamento Olancho, Parque Nacional La Muralla, June 1, 1995, R. Turnbow, coll.

Enoclerus (E.) bicarinatus
(Gorham 1882)

(1) Departamento Olancho, Parque Nacional La Muralla, May 26, 1995, R. Turnbow, coll.

Enoclerus (E.) fugitivus
Wolcott 1927

(2) Departamento El Paraíso, 7 km S Danlí, Apaquis Mts., El Portillo, October 12, 1993, F. W. Skillman Jr., coll.

One of these specimens is an example of the black, and the other of the reddish "morph," both commonly seen in this species.

Enoclerus (E.) gibbus
Ekis 1976

(1) Departamento Santa Bárbara, vicinity Lago de Yojoa, above El Mochito, El Cidral, September 9, 1984, C. W. O'Brien, coll.; (1) Departamento Francisco Morazán, San Antonio de Oriente, Uyuca, May 20, 1993, R. Ortega, coll.; (1) same data as last except March 5–12, 1990, R. Cave, coll.; (1) Departamento El Paraíso, Yuscarán, Cerro Montserrat, May 25, 1993, R. Ortega, coll.; (1) Departamento Francisco Morazán, Tegucigalpa vic., Jutiapa (near Parque Nacional La Tigra), 5200', beating dead tree branches along stream, May 23, 1993, J. Rifkind, P. Gum, colls.; (46) Departamento Olancho, Parque Nacional La Muralla, May 25–June 1, 1995, R. Turnbow, coll.

Ekis described *E. (E.) gibbus* from a small series of all black Costa Rican and Panamanian specimens, remarking that these individuals "did not show any noteworthy chromatic . . . variation" (1976:161). It is thus of interest that some of the Honduran examples of this species exhibit a largely brownish-red integument; only the head, antennomeres 4–11, midbasal tubercle, apical ½ of elytra, abdomen, and legs (in part) remain darkened or black. Structurally these specimens agree with the original description. The typical black form also occurs in Honduras.

Enoclerus (E.) hoegei
(Gorham 1882)

(1) Departamento El Paraíso, vic. Yuscarán, October 16, 1993, F. W. Skillman Jr., coll.; (1) Departamento Francisco Morazán, San Antonio de Oriente, El Zamorano, August 21, 1991, M. Grenadino, coll.

This species has been collected from as far north as Sinaloa, Mexico, south into El Salvador and now Honduras. Although it appears to be rather uniform across its range in terms of punctuation, sculpturing, and setation, it exhibits what seems to be a clinal variation in the shape of its distinctive red elytral marking. Honduran and Salvadoran specimens have this midelytral marking in the form of a broad fascia, somewhat obliquely narrowed toward the suture at the anterior margin, more or less transverse at the posterior margin, but never interrupted at the suture. The red marking in most Mexican specimens, on the other hand, is comparatively narrower (with the posterior margin placed more toward the middle of the elytra) and is interrupted

before the suture. One specimen from Chiapas seems transitional between these forms, having the fascia narrow as in typical Mexican specimens, but not interrupted at the suture.

Enoclerus (E.) irregularis
Barr 1978

New department record. (6) Departamento Copán, 19 km SW Santa Rosa de Copán, October 8, 1993, F. W. Skillman, coll.

These specimens differ from those of the type series in having the integumental color of the head, pronotum, sterna, and forelegs reddish rather than brownish. The elytral base is also more uniformly darkened than in the type. In addition, Barr's (1978a) original description of *E. (E.) irregularis* gives the metasternum as "finely, densely punctate." The Copán specimens, however, have the metasternum more or less distinctly tuberculate, especially toward the midline. The reason for this discrepancy is apparently that the types are paper-point mounted with the contact point at, and thus obscuring, part of the metasternum. The presence of a tuberculate metasternum in *E. (E.) irregularis* provides another good character for distinguishing it from its congeners, particularly those, like *E. (E.) mexicanus* (Castelnau 1836) which are similarly patterned. This type of metasternal sculpturing is rare in *Enoclerus*; I have previously seen it only in specimens of *E. (E.) longipes* (Schenkling 1907).

Enoclerus (E.) mexicanus

(1) Departamento Olancho, Juticalpa, Candeleros, May 21, 1988, [on leafless *Psidium guaiava*], R. Cordero, coll.; (1) Departamento Francisco Morazán, 32 km E Tegucigalpa, El Zamorano, July 7, 1986, M. Sanchez, coll.; (1) same data except May 4, 1989, P. Monge, coll.; (1) Departamento Francisco Morazán, 5 km W El Zamorano, June 2, 1993, picking burn at night, F. W. Skillman Jr., coll.; (3) Departamento Francisco Morazán, 25.5 km SSW Talanga, June 3, 1993, M. C. Thomas, coll.; (3) same data except R. Turnbow, coll.; (3) Departamento El Paraíso, Yuscarán, Cerro Montserrat, January–March 1993, R. Ortega, coll.; (2) same data except November 16–31, 1992.

Enoclerus (E.) nigromaculatus
(Chevrolat 1843)

(3) Departamento Francisco Morazán, 32 km E Tegucigalpa, El Zamorano, June 2–July 7, 1990, [malaise trap under *Inga* sp. in coffee plantation], R. Cave, coll.; (1) Departamento Francisco Morazán, San Antonio de Oriente, San Juan del Rancho, July 8, 1992, [on *Zea mays*], R. Cordero, coll.

Enoclerus (E.) opifex
(Gorham 1882)

(1) Departamento Francisco Morazán, 32 km E Tegucigalpa, El Zamorano, April 1986, D. Vivanco,

coll.; (2) Departamento Francisco Morazán, 5 km W El Zamorano, May 25–June 2, 1993, F. W. Skillman Jr., coll.; (4) Departamento Francisco Morazán, 5 km E Escuela Agrícola Panamericana, June 2, 1993, M. C. Thomas, coll.

Enoclerus (E.) pilatei
(Chevrolat 1874)

(1) Departamento El Paraíso, Cerro Apaguis, Danlí, February 20, 1988, R. D. Cave, coll.

Enoclerus (E.) salvini
(Gorham 1876)

(3) Departamento Francisco Morazán, Tegucigalpa, El Rincón, August 13, 1988, R. D. Cave, coll.; (4) same data except October 15, 1993, F. W. Skillman Jr., coll.; (1) Departamento El Paraíso, Montserrat, 5750', October 3, 1993, F. W. Skillman Jr., coll.

Enoclerus (E.) venator
(Chevrolat 1843)

(1) Departamento Francisco Morazán, 30 km E Tegucigalpa, Escuela Agrícola Panamericana, May 10, 1984, Galvis, coll.

Enoclerus (E.) zebra
(Chevrolat 1843)

(1) Departamento Francisco Morazán, 32 km E Tegucigalpa, El Zamorano, June 19–25, 1990, [taken in malaise trap under *Inga* sp. in coffee plantation], R. D. Cave, coll.; (1) Departamento Santa Bárbara, Coffee Institute, La Fe, May 30, 1993, M. C. Thomas, coll.; (2) Departamento Olancho, Parque Nacional La Muralla, June 1–2, 1995, R. Turnbow, coll.

Caestron concinnus
(Gorham 1878)

(4) Departamento Francisco Morazán, Tegucigalpa, El Rincón, August 13, 1988, R. D. Cave, coll.; (3) same data except October 5, 1988; (1) same data except October 15, 1993, F. W. Skillman Jr., coll.; (1) Departamento Francisco Morazán, Mottuas, Tumbala, November 19, 1988, R. D. Cave, coll.; (1) Departamento Francisco Morazán, San Antonio de Oriente, Cerro Uyuca, May 29–June 4, 1990, [malaise trap at the edge of cloud forest], R. D. Cave, coll.; (7) Departamento El Paraíso, Montserrat, 5750', October 3, 1993, F. W. Skillman Jr., coll.; (3) Departamento Francisco Morazán, Parque Nacional La Tigra, June 1, 1993, M. C. Thomas, coll.; (1) Departamento Francisco Morazán, Tegucigalpa, vic., Jutiapa (near Parque Nacional La Tigra), 5200', beating thorny vines, May 23, 1993, J. Rifkind, P. Gum, colls.

Caestron sp. near *contractus*
(Gorham 1882)

These records are given for a new species, which will be described elsewhere. (1) Departamento El

Paraíso, Cerro Apaguis, Danlí, February 20, 1988, R. D. Cave, coll.; (2) Departamento El Paraíso, Jalcapa, June 20, 1989, R. D. Cave, coll.; (1) Departamento Francisco Morazán, 2.8 km NW Zambrano, July 21, 1989, R. D. Cave, coll.; (6) Departamento Copán, 16 km SW Santa Rosa de Copán, October 8, 1993, F. W. Skillman Jr., coll.; (2) Departamento Comayagua, Monte Fresco de Taulabé, 2000', May 26, 1993, Broadleaf Forest, beating riparian shrubs, J. Rifkind, P. Gum, colls.

Subfamily PHYLLOBAENINAE

Isohydnocera cryptocerina (Gorham 1883)

(1) Departamento Comayagua, Monte Fresco de Taulabé, 2000', May 26, 1993, Broadleaf Forest, beating riparian shrubs, J. Rifkind, P. Gum, colls.

Subfamily EIPHLOEINAE

Phlogistosternus erythrocephalus (Gorham 1882)

(1) Departamento El Paraíso, Yuscarán, Cerro Montserrat, November 16–30, 1992, R. Ortega, coll.

Epiphloeus setulosus (Thomson 1860)

(1) Departamento El Paraíso, Yuscarán, Cerro Montserrat, January 1–7, 1993, R. Ortega, coll.

Ichneahistrica Gorham 1883

(2) Departamento Atlantida, Tela, Lancetilla, May 27, 1993, R. D. Cave, coll.; (2) same data except May 29, 1993.

Ichneahmexicana Thomson 1860

(1) Departamento La Paz, old road from La Paz to Tatule, September 13, 1987, R. D. Cave, coll.; (1) Departamento Francisco Morazán, Tegucigalpa, San Juan del Rancho, October 18, 1987, R. D. Cave, coll.; (1) Departamento Francisco Morazán, San Antonio de Oriente, El Zamorano, June 27, 1988, J. Magana, coll.

Subfamily KORYNETINAE

Tribe Enopliini

Neorthoptera cyanipennis (Chapin 1920)

(1) Departamento Francisco Morazán, 25.5 km SSW Talanga, June 3, 1993, R. Turnbow, coll.

Neorthoptera duplicata Barr 1976

(1) Departamento El Paraíso, vic. Yuscarán, May 25, 1993, M. C. Thomas, coll.; (1) Departamento

Francisco Morazán, 25.5 km SSW Talanga, Finca Archaga, June 3, 1993, beating burn, F. W. Skillman Jr., coll.; (3) Departamento Francisco Morazán, 23 km SSW Talanga, Finca Archaga, April 7, 1994, R. D. Cave, coll.

Neorthoptera purpurea (Gorham 1883)

(1) Departamento Francisco Morazán, Tegucigalpa, El Rincón, July 13, 1989, R. D. Cave, coll.; (1) Departamento Olancha, Parque Nacional La Murala, May 31, 1995, R. Turnbow, coll.

Platynoptera mexicana Thomson 1860

(1) Departamento Francisco Morazán, 30 km SE Tegucigalpa, El Zamorano, April 1, 1981, no coll.

Pelonides humeralis (Horn 1868)

(2) Departamento Francisco Morazán, Tegucigalpa vic., El Sitio, 3100', May 24, 1993, beating burned *Acacia* in Thorn-Scrub, J. Rifkind, P. Gum, colls.; (1) Departamento Francisco Morazán, 30 km E Tegucigalpa, Horticultural Parcel #4, May 9, 1985, [on weeds], M. Martinez, coll.; (1) Departamento Francisco Morazán, San Antonio de Oriente, El Zamorano, June 2, 1993, B. Castro, coll.; (4) Departamento Francisco Morazán, 5 km E Escuela Agrícola Panamericana, June 2, 1993, M. C. Thomas, coll.; (1) Departamento Francisco Morazán, 6.2 km W San Juancito, June 1, 1993, M. C. Thomas, coll.; (1) Departamento El Paraíso, Yuscarán, Monte Montserrat, May 25, 1993, B. Castro, coll.

Chariessa vestita (Chevrolat 1835)

(1) Departamento Francisco Morazán, San Antonio de Oriente, El Zamorano, May 14, 1981, [potato field], G. Cruz, coll.; (1) same data except May 18, 1989, B. Medina, coll.; (1) same data except June 13, 1989, Medrano, coll.; (1) Departamento Francisco Morazán, 25.5 km SSW Talanga, June 3, 1993, M. C. Thomas, coll.; (2) Departamento Atlantida, Tela, Lancetilla, August 11, 1992, R. Cave, coll.; (1) Departamento Olancha, Parque Nacional La Murala, May 24, 1995, R. Morris, coll.

Apolopha apicicornis (Chevrolat 1876)

(1) Departamento Francisco Morazán, 25.5 km SE Talanga, Finca Archaga, June 3, 1993, picking burn at night, F. W. Skillman Jr., coll.; (1) Departamento Copán, 19 km SW Santa Rosa de Copán, October 8, 1993, F. W. Skillman, coll.

Cregya lineolata (Gorham 1883)

(1) Departamento El Paraíso, Agua Fria, Danlí, February 20, 1988, R. D. Cave, coll.

Pelonium nigroclavatum
Chevrolat 1874

(1) Departamento Cortés, Santa Cruz de Yojoa, Azul Meámbar, May 20, 1995, R. Morris, coll.

Tribe Korynetini

Lebasiella pallipes
(Klug 1842)

(1) Departamento Francisco Morazán, Distrito Central, El Chaguite, June 18, 1991, on *Zea mays*, B. Castro, coll.

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